

Catawba Journal.

VOL. IV.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1828.

[NO. 168.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
By **LEMUEL BINGHAM,**
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondston's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for GOODS.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY W. CONNER.
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—3mt173.

The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

Pay your TAXES, for 1827.

ALL persons liable to pay a TOWN TAX for the year 1827, are requested to call on the Treasurer and pay the same without delay. Those who fail to attend to this notice by the week of February Court, may expect to be proceeded against by Warrant of distress and sale immediately thereafter; and those who are in arrears for the year 1826, will be dealt with in like manner.

GREEN KENDRICK, Treasurer.
N. B.—The Commissioners will commence working on the streets on Monday, the 28th instant. A few stout, able hands, will be hired at a fair price. No other kind need apply.

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 6th day of August, 1827, a negro man who says his name is TARTLTON, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Claiborn Cook, living in Granville county. The boy is large and very black, and stammers very much in speaking. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
57tf JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

Cooper & McGinn vs. Henry Farr and Margaret his wife, Silas Campbell and Matilda his wife, heirs at law of Joseph Todd, deceased.
Judgment 38 25, levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that they appear at February Sessions next, then and there to show cause why the land of the said Joseph Todd, deceased, should not be sold to satisfy the above judgment and cost.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t69.—pr. adv. \$2 75

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1827.

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ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t69pr. adv. \$2 75

Committed to the Jail

OF Mecklenburg county, on the 29th day of December, 1827, a mulatto man named WILLIAM, who says he belongs to Charles Carter, lawyer, living in Augusta, Ga. The fellow is blind in his right eye, about five feet nine inches high, and appears to be fifty or 60 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN SLOAN,
Sheriff of Mecklenburg County.

Notice.

HAVING just returned from the South, whither I contemplate removing, in a short time, I request those indebted to me, to call at my shop, where I can at any time be seen, and make payment; and those to whom I am indebted, to call for settlement.

THOS. L. JOHNSON.
Jan. 7, 1828.—64

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my stock of Goods, and being desirous to close my business as speedily as possible, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to me, to call and settle immediately. I will put all my papers, (which are not previously settled to my satisfaction) in suit immediately after our February Court.

GREEN KENDRICK.
Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—4t70p.

NEW CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT STORE, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that she has rented the house lately occupied by Mr. Thomas A. Norment, as a Grocery, and that she has just opened an assortment of Candies, of every description, Almonds, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Pearl Barley, Rice, Smoked Herrings, Oysters, Crackers, Pickled Fish, and Philadelphia Beer; with a supply of Coffee and Sugar, &c.

RACHEL COHEN.
January 21, 1828.—3mt79

Mr. B. COHEN has removed his Watchmaking and Jewelry Store to the same house, where he continues to carry on his branch of business as usual. There will be sold, on the Tuesday of February Court, two new elegant eight day Clocks and two second hand ones, and Time Pieces of various descriptions; all on a credit of eight months. All jobs that were left with the late Jonas Cohen, and not taken away, will be sold at the same time.

3t68

Cheap Goods, for Cash

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having entered into copartnership in the mercantile business, under the firm of

ROSS & NORMENT,

respectfully offer to their friends, and the public in general, a choice selection of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

Hard-Ware and Cutlery,

an excellent stock of SHOES, HATS, and almost every other article usually kept in a back country store; all of which they will sell at the lowest prices for CASH. Call at the Store lately occupied by Capt. Green Kendrick, where they will be always ready to wait on you with pleasure.

FRANCIS M. ROSS,
THOS. A. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—3t68.

POSTAGE.

Those indebted to the Post-Office, for postage either on letters, newspapers, or magazines, are requested to call and settle the same.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Alexander Gibony vs. Henry Farr. Levied on right of land of Joseph Todd, adjoining Joseph Hudson & Hugh McLure.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next February Court, and there plead and replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Wilson & Connor vs. Nicholas R. Morgan. Levied on the undivided interest of the defendant, in right of his wife, in the lands that E. M. Alexander died possessed of, it being one lot in Charlotte, & an interest in a tract of land containing 708 acres, lying in Mecklenburg county, adjoining Elam Alexander & others.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made in the Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and replevy or judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

November Term, 1827.

Thomas Alexander vs. Elijah Alexander. Levied on a negro woman named Julia.

ORDERED, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that defendant appear at our next February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, and plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t 70.—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1827.

Nancy Gallant vs. the Real Estate of Daniel Gallant, deceased.—Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Gallant, James Gallant, Francis Gallant, Nancy Dougherty, widow of James Dougherty, Mary Hinkins, widow of John Hinkins, Elizabeth McKinney, wife of John McKinney, and Sarah Spears, wife of — Spears, heirs at law of Daniel Gallant, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is ORDERED by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to the said defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in February next, and answer, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Isaac Alexander, Clerk of our said Court, at Charlotte, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1827.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, c. m. c.
6t69.—pr. adv. \$6.

POETRY.

[From Ackermann's Forget-Me-Not, for 1828.]

ST. CECILIA AND THE ANGEL.

BY THE REV. W. L. BOWLES.

'Twas when, oh, meekest Eve! thy shadows dim
Were slowly stealing round;
With more impassioned sound
Divine Cecilia sung her vesper hymn,
And swelled the solemn chord
In hallelujahs to thy name, Oh Lord!
Rapt adoration's gaze,
With lips just opening, and with humid eyes
Uplifted; while the strain
Now sinks—now swells again—
Now rising, seems to blend with Heaven's own
harmonies.

But who is that divinely fair,
With more than mortal beauty in his mien;
With eyes of heavenly light, and glistening
hair;
His white and ample wings half seen?
Oh, radiant and immortal guest!
Why hast thou left the seraph throng?
On earth the triumph to attest
Of beauty, piety and song.

[From the London "Forget-Me-Not."]

FAIRY GAMBOLS.

Night's silvery lamp ascends the skies,
By myriad splendid stars imperial'd,
And bids her midnight beauties rise
To light and charm a wearied world.

Yon mouldering turret's time-worn form
Her soft and trembling beams illumine;
She smiles amidst the coming storm,
And brightens from surrounding gloom.

Now the fleet-footed fairies lave
Their spotless limbs in pearly dew,
Or sit beside the lucid wave,
Or deck the scene that Spencer drew.

On some flow'ret's emerald stem
Perchance their magic feet alight,
Whose silvery sandals wear a gem,
Dropt from the starry sphere of night.

Or sprightly o'er the spiral grass,
With giddy graceful ease they glide,
A dew drop is their looking glass,
Their mirror is the sleeping tide.

When morning opens her cloudless eye,
The fairies seek their mossy cell;
There in soft slumbers idly lie,
Till waken'd by the evening bell.

Original.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

To the friends of the Administration and the friends of their Country.

The most obscure individual in our community can, without the imputation of arrogance, offer his views to his fellow-citizens, on political questions, in which he is interested as well as themselves: the importance of the approaching Presidential election to every American citizen, dispenses with an apology for such remarks as a sense of duty may prompt him to make. I shall therefore leave the motive to excuse the imperfect manner in which this duty is attempted to be discharged.

Among the highest privileges of freemen, and that furnishing the best evidence of their liberty, is the right of meeting to discuss, in a manly and dispassionate manner, the character and measures of those on whom they have conferred offices of honor and trust, and the pretensions of those who aspire to them. As the people, in this country, are the acknowledged source of all preferment, their agents will seldom wilfully violate their trust, as long as this salutary check is preserved over them, and their actions may thus become the subject of reprobation or applause. You are now solicited to exercise, on the 22d February next, this constitutional right; and never, perhaps, was there a period, in our government, when its exercise was more necessary. The clamorous voice for a change, now resounding through our infatuated country, should at least arouse into active exertion those who are favorable to the present administration; an administration under whose auspices we enjoy peace, and happiness, and plenty, at home, and that respect abroad which is likely to secure us from foreign aggressions. Whilst some, perhaps, from honest motives, and others from a desire to better their fortunes by a change, liberally award abundant censure to our present Chief Magistrate, and laud, with indiscriminate panegyric, the Hero by whom they wish him to be superseded; it becomes us, who cherish a different opinion of their merits, to proclaim to the world our approbation of the man, who has been constitutionally elected to preside over our government, and our deter-

mination to use all honorable means for his re-election. Should we succeed in this, the happiness of our country, we think, will be identified with our triumph; should we unfortunately be found in a minority of our countrymen, we shall set an example to the present opposition, (which, we regret to state, has not been sanctioned by their practice,) by bowing with respectful deference to that constitutional majority by whom a change may be effected in favor of his rival.

The impolicy and danger of such a change, I shall attempt to prove.—There is no maxim of political wisdom, the truth of which will be more readily recognised and avowed than this—that *when liberty, and happiness, and security, are enjoyed under an existing state of things, a change, unless such as is constitutionally necessary, must be impolitic and hazardous.* And where is the man, who can justly attribute to the present administration, the violation of any of these? Are there any oppressive taxes to be paid by the public? Any arbitrary exactions from individuals? Any accumulation of national debt, or any diminution of national revenue? Does war endanger our repose, or any proud aggressor condemn our power? Does haggard want stalk over our land to rob honest industry of her reward? Does Commerce languish under the mantle of peace, and Art retire from the field of successful competition? Is not the contrary palpably the case? What change, then, for the better, can the vaunted chieftain produce? What change for the worse, may he not effect?

But, notwithstanding this state of the question, there have been charges bro't against Mr. Adams of "corruption, bargain and sale;"—"high handed measures,"—"a desire to build light-houses in the sky," &c. &c. which, say his opponents, show the futility of the above enumerated advantages. The triumphant refutation of the two first, (a) even by the testimony of those with whom they originated, cannot but create astonishment with every reflecting man, at the unblushing intrepidity with which the same charges are re-produced; and the others, with many more of the same kind against the administration, owe their protracted existence chiefly to the dignity conferred on them by the arguments by which they are disproved, as the spear of an Achilles has doubtless given consequence to some of its victims, who otherwise would have slumbered with the nameless dead. These charges are as impolitic as they are unjust. The act of our Chief Magistrate is the act of the nation;—his opponents then pay an indifferent compliment to the people, by censuring acts which they themselves, by their delegates, must ratify, and which he can only approve; and we would suppose, that even the zeal of opposition could not blind them to the embarrassing inconsistency of applauding former administrations, whose policy and measures he has pursued, and stamping his, notwithstanding this political identity, with unqualified reprobation. That Mr. Adams enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of former administrations, is not attempted to be denied;—that even Gen. Jackson (b) congratulated Mr. Monroe when President, on the acquisition of his talents, is a matter of public notoriety;—that he is a man of irreproachable morals and unsullied integrity, is not a subject of doubt; that he is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of his exalted station is also conceded:—why, then, this opposition? The same spirit of ostracism which devoted the "good Athenian," (c) will, perhaps, furnish the most appropriate reply. Can his rival boast of such qualifications as even the enemies of Mr. Adams concede to him? We wish not to tarnish the laurels of the Hero of New-Orleans; we wish not to pluck a single leaf from the wreath that adorns his venerable brows;—we wish not to chill that current of gratitude which flows to him from every American bosom:—but whilst we charitably draw a veil over his imperfections and their consequences, (which can only avoid censure when they elude inspection) the fallibility of their favorite should teach his zealous friends to extend the same charity, if necessary, to the object of their censure.

That Jackson is a good General, we acknowledge with gratitude and pride; but will a country, whose policy is peace, raise to the highest civil office, a man distinguished by no other qualifications? (d) In the brightest period of the Roman Republic, a sprig of Oak was deemed an honorable reward to a successful General; in its decline, the frequency of "triumphal entries" diminished the honor even of these splendid pageants:—but shall we, more splendidly munificent than Rome, in her greatness or decline, award to our Hero, not a sprig of Oak, not a "triumphal entry," but the loftiest

civil office in one of the most extensive and powerful nations on earth!!! Does this accord with the prosperity or spirit of our institutions? Is this an appropriate reward, in our republic, for even the most illustrious victory over the most formidable foe? We should pause, before we establish a precedent by which rival Generals may, in future, assert their conflicting pretensions to this intoxicating prize. Justice has her claims as well as gratitude; and whilst "we give unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's," we ought not to withhold from Cato what justice awards to his patriotic though pacific virtues. Should a war again approach to assail or devastate our country, its grateful and confiding voice would again call the Hero of Orleans to new scenes of glory, glory which, as a President, he could not directly acquire; but it would be ruinous to his fame, to raise him from a situation, dignified by his bravery and skill, to one in which the absence of civil accomplishments would diminish his country's respectability and his own honor; for surely the man, whose acknowledged incompetency prompted him to retire, much to his honor, from most of the civil offices (e) which the gratitude of his fellow-citizens conferred on him, should be reminded by that same well-timed and laudable modesty, that he cannot competently fill the highest and most arduous office within a freeman's gift. If, then, appropriate qualifications for office constitute the best claim to it; if the present incumbent notoriously possesses them in a more eminent degree than his competitor;—if a change, at the approaching election, may be productive of injury to our country, and no good can be reasonably expected from it;—and these facts are, we think, beyond a doubt;—why not assign to reason the decision of a question, which passion cannot competently decide?

Whilst we then bestow praise on him to whom praise is due;—whilst we liberally reward the brave and assign to them posts where their fame will receive no diminution and their country no detriment or disgrace;—let us, if possible, continue in office, him whom all acknowledge to be highly qualified for it; and when his period of service will have expired, let us again bestow our suffrages on the wisest, the most patriotic, and the best.

(a) See Buchanan's, Marley's and other letters, and the towering climax of proof furnished in Mr. Clay's late publication.

(b) See his letter to Mr. Monroe, on the formation of his Cabinet.

(c) See Coles' letter and Gilmore's letters, in which is found Mr. Jefferson's opinion on this subject, and also respecting the qualifications of Mr. Adams.

(d) Judge, Senator, Governor of Florida, all his official acts in which latter situation were abolished the first succeeding act of Congress.

(e) When Aristides demanded of an Athenian, who was personally unacquainted with him, and who requested him to sign the shell for his (Aristides') condemnation,—what injury he had done the applicant? None, said he, but I hate to hear him always called "the just."

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 31, 1827.

Resolved, That the Committee on manufactures be empowered to and for and examine persons on oath concerning the present condition of our manufactures, and to report, &c.

This compulsory process, extending to every limit, and to every citizen of the United States, was advocated and voted for, by almost every Jackson man in the House, and by all the representatives of North-Carolina, present, except Mr. Culpeper and Mr. Long.

CONSTITUTION OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Bill of rights—Section 12.—"No freeman ought to be taken or disseised of his liberties or privileges, or in any manner deprived of his liberty or property, but by the law of the land."

CONSTITUTION OF U. STATES.

Article 1, Sec. 7, clause 3.—"Every resolution to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the U. States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, &c. as in the case of a bill."

Article 6, clause 2.—"This constitution and the laws of the U. States, &c. shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State, shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

The power of the national legislature is limited, not only by the general rules of natural justice, but by the particular organization, forms and principles of our federal constitution; otherwise there would be no rule to direct their resolutions, but merely their own will and pleasure; and thus, by uniting the legislative and executive power in the same hands, our constitution might be dissolved by an act of Congress. In almost every government, we find one precedent creates another;—they thus soon accu-

mutate and constitute law. What yesterday was doubtful, to-day is doctrine. Examples, or precedents thus justify the most daring measures; and where they do not exactly suit, the defect is supplied by analogy; and a future House of Representatives, feeling no apprehension, will not scruple to follow a precedent which they did not establish; whereas the laws which protect us in our civil rights, must grow immediately out of the constitution, for we must fall or flourish with it.

It may be urged, that precedents which are in direct opposition to principles, will not support national injustice, nor a violation of positive right; yet we find, in all ages, power is correlative with right;—and here there is a power delegated by the mere vote of the House of Representatives, over the liberties of the citizens, unlimited and uncontrolled, except by the mere discretion of the committee; and as such, it establishes a precedent on subjects of general legislation, which stands recorded forever, as a proper resort in all and every case, where a compulsory process may be deemed proper by our representatives:—Or, when the House of Representatives wish to attain a favourite object, in direct opposition to the opinion of the Senate and Executive, they can resort to this as a precedent, and enter into a *Resolution*.

Under the corrupt and despotic government of Great Britain, uncontrolled by the definite rules and restrictions of a written constitution, the Parliament never have dragged, nor durst not drag their manufacturers before them, and compel them on oath, to disclose every item as to their secret process of dyeing, stamping and finishing off their fabrics; their profits, loss, &c. and every other question "concerning the present condition" of their occupation, which the insolence of a committee-man might prompt him to ask. Even in their long protracted dissensions as to their *corollaries*, the Parliament has only examined those who voluntarily presented themselves.

Yet we, who boast of our republicanism, hold our equal rights and equal liberty as a sacred deposit, and present our civil institutions as a model to the world, are obliged to obey the mandate of a mere Committee, clothed with power by a mere resolve of one branch of our Legislature, on a subject, too, of general legislation, and march from New-Orleans or Boston to Washington, and there, under the solemnity of an oath, divulge, if required, all the secrets of our machinery and occupation to this select Committee.

It matters not who are the men, to whom this power is given, or with how much moderation it may be used; it, if sanctioned by public approbation, forms a precedent unlimited in extent, and applicable to every subject. Assuming undelimited power is *tyranny*. The difference is but a name, whether it be in the form of an edict from the Spanish Inquisition, the mandate of military despotism, or the *Resolve* of the House of Representatives; and so long as our organized legislative bodies act in conformity to our constitution that created them, no such delegated power can exist. When such a prerogative is usurped by one house, to the exclusion of the other, and the executive, the constitution and the confederacy are at an end, at least as to republican principles and constitutional legislation.

This *Resolve* is more compulsory than a civil writ—it is as imperative as a criminal process—it requires immediate and unconditional acquiescence.—As the manufacture of *hon*, in all its branches, is one special object of this committee, let us realize its operation among ourselves.

Suppose a writ of attendance, from this committee, to be now served on Gen. Forney, or Gen. Graham, or Capt. Brevard, or all of them, to attend at Washington, to answer all and every question on oath, this committee may deem proper to ask them, "concerning" their process in making castings, iron, nails, steel, &c.—the machinery used; their operative funds; together with an exhibit of their barter, loss and gain, and the "present condition" of their neat profits, &c. &c. &c.

They must either immediately leave their families, farms, furnaces and forges, perhaps to their utter ruin, or—go to Jail! If this be not the consequence, this resolve is void of power, and is not only perfect folly, but a direct insult to the nation. To Jail they must go—what then? This resolve being a law of Congress, it becomes the supreme law of the land; "our Judges are bound thereby," "any thing in our constitution or our laws to the contrary notwithstanding." They, therefore, cannot issue a writ of habeas corpus and release them; but these old revolutionary veterans must there lie, until released by a Federal Judge, or by a dispensation from the Chairman of the Committee; thus fixing our rule of life and liberty on the temporary discretion, and fluctuating integrity, of a majority in our House of Representatives.

If this be the consequence of enforcing this resolve, the *sedition law*, with all its iniquities, never involved so wide a sweep of our personal rights, nor could it have been as destructive to the privileges and property of the citizens. Is

this the way our rights and privileges are guarded and secured to us by our representatives? Are these the limits of those rights and privileges, guaranteed to us by our State and Federal Constitutions? Or is this a prelibation of what we may expect, when misrule, morals, patriotism and integrity, shall have ripened to that maturity of corruption, when the rights of the citizens will form no barrier to personal aggrandizement? But I trust there is now a fund of good sense in the nation, which cannot be deceived; and a spirit of republican patriotism, which will not be oppressed.

On this subject, not wishing, in the smallest degree, to prejudice any person, or to misrepresent the nature or operation of this resolve, but not having an opportunity of perusing the debates in Congress,—should there be any unfair construction or misrepresentations on the subject, I hope Mr. Bingham will conceive it his duty, as I believe it has ever been his inclination, as an Editor of a public journal, to append to this such a corrective, as will enable the citizens at large honestly and candidly to form an opinion for themselves, on this and every other important measure of our national affairs.

A CITIZEN.
Jan. 22, 1828.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

In Mr. Johnson's Speech, (on the bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt,) delivered in the Senate on the 19th December last, allusion is made to the fierceness and cruelty with which the alterations of the ancient laws of Rome were conducted among the creditor and debtor. The laws of Rome allowed the creditor to seize not only the property, but the persons of his debtors, and of all the individuals of their respective families, and retain or sell them as slaves. Such, however, was not the case with our generous ancestors of the British Islands. A controversy for debt was there conducted with the most scrupulous regard, not only to the political right of the debtors, but to his feelings as a free man. The King, as the fountain of justice, was supposed to be present in person, or by deputy, in every court of law. The King is so good as to interfere at the request of the creditor, and to send the debtor his royal mandate to do him justice within a specified number of days. In default of compliance, the same form of summons was repeated a second and third time, with a clause enjoining him, in case of non-compliance, to appear in the King's Court, and shew the cause of his refusal. And it is a remarkable fact, that, even at this day, no one can be legally imprisoned for debt in the realm of Scotland. Although the *deed is done*, it is only practicable by one of those pious or impious (as the case may be) frauds, called fictitious of the law, for which we are solely indebted to the judges. When the debtor has disobeyed the mandate of his Majesty, to do justice to his creditor, or to show sufficient cause for not doing so, he is lawfully and rightfully declared to be a rebel to his gracious Sovereign, and is legally imprisoned; not on account of any civil debt, but because of his ungrateful contempt of the Royal mandate—that is to say, for constructive treason. His Majesty is never in presence in our Courts; either in person, or by deputy: Constructive treasons are not named in the third section of the 2d article of the Constitution. By what authority then have debtors been imprisoned in the Common Law Courts of this Country?

Duelling.—The following paragraph in Governor Clinton's late Message to the New-York Legislature, is worthy of attention:

"A prominent and besetting evil of the times is the practice of duelling, which frequently shipwrecks the peace of families and destroys the lives of useful members of Society. In these cases, false notions of honor are arrayed against the dictates of morality, the prescriptions of law, and the injunctions of religion. The extermination of this moral hydra has been found more difficult than the physical hydra of antiquity. The severity of the penal inflictions has been rendered nugatory by the want of certainty; and chivalric folly has prostrated the most sacred considerations. The failure of past preventives ought not to deter from the application of new expedients. If public opinion is unable to arrest this aggravated evil, the arm of the law ought to be stretched forth full of terror and replete with punishment. The most effectual prescription heretofore applied, was the requirement of an oath from every person entering into office, that he would not be concerned in duelling; but, this having been abolished by the new Constitution, other measures must be pursued.

"As most duels take place out of the State, might it not have a preventing effect, to direct all magistrates to make strict enquiry into the charges, and in their discretion to imprison the offenders, until notice can be given to the Executive of the State in which the crime was committed, so that he might make the constitutional requisition for their being delivered up to punishment? And if a homicide of this character be perpetrated, may it not be advisable to consider it so in the State where the person dies, as

well as that where the wound was inflicted?

"Most duels are brought to a fatal termination by the misconduct of seconds, who in the confidence of self security, and in the headlong career of demented quixotism, close the door against reconciliation; and they ought therefore to be visited by exemplary punishment, especially in challenges ending in duels, and when homicides have taken place out of our jurisdiction. What is now adjudged only a misdemeanor, or a breach of the peace, ought to be deemed a felony, and subject to punishment in our state prison. And by such energetic measures it is earnestly to be hoped that this disgraceful evil and high-handed offence may be expelled from our country."

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for increasing the pay of Lieutenants of the Navy, who have served for ten years and upwards, as such, was read a second time, considered and discussed, when it was postponed to this day. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt; and after considerable discussion and the rejection of some amendments offered by Messrs. NOBLE and EATON, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—Ayes 24, Noes 17.

In the House of Representatives, after the adoption of several resolutions, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole, and took up the bill relative to disbursing officers, the bill making appropriation for the payment of certain revolutionary and other pensioners, and the bill making an appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1828; all of which bills were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

JANUARY 19.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt was finally passed—Ayes 25, Noes 16—and sent to the other House for concurrence. The Bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of Government for the current year, and the bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners, were taken up and committed.

In the House of Representatives, the House resumed the discussion of the Bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auvergne. The motion to recommit the bill being withdrawn, Mr. Gurley renewed his motion to amend by inserting the amount of the claim for injury done to a slave. The amendment was then discussed by Mr. Kerr, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Wood, Mr. Everett, Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Haile. But no question was taken when the House adjourned.

JANUARY 22.—In the the Senate, yesterday, the Bill for regulating the process of the United States' Courts in those States which have been admitted into the Union since the year 1789, was discussed and laid on the table, with a view to further examination. The bill for increasing the pay of Lieutenants of the Navy was discussed and amended so as to apply to all the Lieutenants, and ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, a great number of petitions and resolutions were received from the Departments, and a message from the President, the contents of which will be found in our report of proceedings. A bill was reported by Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, making appropriations for sundry fortifications; the details of which will be found under our Congressional head. Mr. Smyth moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up his amendment to the Constitution, but the House refused by a vote 89 to 80. The House also postponed until to-day the further discussion of the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auvergne, having ordered the whole of the evidence on this claim to be printed. Two private bills were passed through Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and Sweden, concluded at Stockholm, on the 4th of July last, has been ratified by the Senate; and the Ratifications were exchanged in this City on the 18th instant, by the Secretary of State on the part of the United States, and by Baron de Stackelberg, Charge d'Affairs of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, on the part of his government.

Nat. Journal.

The House of Representatives refused yesterday to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, which was moved by Mr. Alexander Smyth, for the purpose of taking up his resolution to amend the Constitution. We perceive that most of the Opposition Members who were present voted for the motion; and had it prevailed, all the public business before the House would probably have been hung up for the next five or six weeks. We had woful experience in this matter during the first session of the last Congress, when nearly

two months were consumed in declamation on this subject, without any other benefit to the people, than what they might glean from a hundred and fifty columns of ten thousand times repeated assertions, assaults and arguments. We do hope to be rescued from such another visitation. We supplicate in the name of the people, in mercy to their purse, and in charity to their patience, that we may be suffered to go through the public business smoothly. Without interruption. When that is patched, if time shall be left for a flourish of a few weeks, let it be so directed; and we will not be very nice about the subjects on which the pseudo orators and patriots of the day may choose to enlighten us, and to achieve reputation for themselves.

Intelligence.

FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship Columbia, arrived at New-York, which left Cowes on the 6th of December, brings London dates to the 5th inclusive.

It appears from various accounts from Constantinople, in the French and German papers, that the intelligence of the Turkish fleet was received at Constantinople on the first of November. The city was instantly thrown into great agitation, and the Turks were furiously exasperated. No violence, however, was offered to the persons of the European residents, and at the last dates, which bring down the intelligence so late as the 10th of November, the Ambassadors of the allies still remained there.

On the receipt of the News from Navarino, it is said in an article from Constantinople, the Sultan was in such a passion, not even his confidential advisers, dared for some to approach him. At length the Reis Effendi was admitted, and on the 3d the Drogomans were sent for, who made their appearance in great consternation. The Sultan reproached them with treachery, and declared that he exceedingly regretted having for a moment believed their insinuations or the promises of the allied Ambassadors.

The Divan had been assembled to deliberate on the proper measures to be taken—they had asked farther time, and it was expected that their final decision would be announced on the 11th. Throughout the city of Constantinople it seems to have been generally believed at the last dates, that the decision would not be of a pacific nature, and that a general armament would be ordered. This inference, however, seems to be drawn from the exasperation which prevails among all ranks of the Turkish nation, rather than from any reflection on what may be the best policy of their government. What this policy is, there can be little doubt—and to our minds, the most probable inference seems to be, that the Porte will do as almost every other government has done before it—that is, submit with the best grace it can, to what it cannot help.

The Austrian Ambassador is said to be in constant negotiation with the Porte. The Reis Effendi answered the Ambassadors of Prussia and Holland, who offered to express their condolence on the late events, that the Porte would take a step suitable to its dignity.

The conduct of the Porte to the Ambassadors has been hitherto entirely conformable to the law of nations, and seems to be a pledge that the Porte, even in the worst case, does not design any thing violent towards them.

An article dated Florence, Nov. 13th, states that it had been announced to the Christian residents at Smyrna, that they might pursue their vocations with perfect security.

The French Admiral Rigney, was said to be off Smyrna on the 6th Nov. on board the Trident.

The late accounts of the entire suppression of the rebellion in Spain, seem to have been erroneous. Ballaster was executed at Tarragona on the 13th of November, and the standards of the insurgents taken with him were burnt by the hangman. The insurrection however is not put down—new bands of rebels are formed, which spread desolation through the country.

Letters from Portugal represent every thing to be perfectly quiet in that kingdom.

The riots in Paris, says the Gazette de France, have been rather of a serious description, some 20 persons lost their lives.

The Quotidienne represents the progress of the election, so far as ascertained, to be, opposition 208, ministerial 116.

The fortress of Erivan, in Persia, surrendered to the Russians on the 19th of October, after a siege of 12 days. The Governor, with several distinguished Kabns, and 3000 troops, were made prisoners.

FIRE.
WILMINGTON, Jan. 23.

Our town has been once more visited by the calamity of fire. The whole of that well built square, lying between Market and Dock Streets and between Front Street and the river, is destroyed.

About half after 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, fire was discovered issuing from the roof of a poultry house, near Cazaux's bake shop, situated near the

centre of the square. It was then so considerable, that it might easily have been extinguished with a few buckets of water, if there had been a few persons only, to form a line to the river. The utmost expedition was used to sound the alarm, but the bell was rung so much in the style of ordinary occasions and as near the stated hour of ringing, that many persons, supposing it to be the usual summons to work, arose sluggishly from their beds. The inhabitants of the endangered square and those who had moveables within its limits, fearful from the progress of the fire and its situation in the midst of combustible matter, that its ravages would extend to the streets, turned their attention to their individual concerns and hastened to convey their furniture and goods, to a place of safety.

The Washington Engine had been taken to pieces, the day preceding the fire, and Engine No. 1, was out of order for the first time since the formation of the company. The hooks and the implements of the fire companies, had been sent within the last 24 hours to a workman for the purpose of being repaired; and the whole struggle for a mastery over the flames, devolved upon the Franklin Engine, which was kept in action for some time, but was, singly, found inadequate to cope with the increasing magnitude of the evil. At this juncture all hope of saving any part of the square, was abandoned; and the plan was adopted, of protecting the most exposed points of the adjacent squares and preventing the fire from crossing the streets.

It is impossible immediately after such an event to state losses with accuracy. The amount of property destroyed, is not less than \$100,000; of that insured about \$60,000.

Mrs. Urquhart and Richard Bradley Esq. are the principal sufferers, among the uninsured.—There are a few, no doubt, who have lost their all; and whose condition may call for the exercise of beneficence. Merchants and others, at points of the square, distant from the centre, were successful in conveying their goods beyond the reach of the flames, but all of them have probably suffered losses from plunder, not withstanding the vigilance of the military stationed for general protection.

Recorder.

A solemn warning to Parents.—It is seldom we have to record a circumstance, which calls so loudly on parents, to bring their children up in a becoming manner, as the following. A few days past, two small boys, aged 10 and eleven years, (sons of Mrs. Rogers, a widow lady resident of Hertford county) commenced a game at cards, when a dispute arose, about a walnut, which it appears was the wager. It seems that the eldest contradicted the other, and he was told if he repeated it, he would shoot him instantly; not supposing, perhaps, that he was in earnest, the eldest boy contradicted him the second time, when the youngest, unhesitatingly, stepped in the house, which was not far distant, brought out a gun, and put his diabolical threat into execution, by shooting his brother through the head, when he fell and expired in a few minutes. We are told that the boy has been safely lodged in jail.—It is not unfrequent that such consequences ensue, in what some are pleased to term innocent amusements.

Edenton Gazette.

Centreville, (Md.) Jan. 12.

Tragic Affair.—We record the following melancholy transaction, which happened on Friday week, about 7 miles from Centreville, in the hope that it will prove a salutary admonition to the unthinking and youthful part of the community.

Some friends had been invited to a wedding, and the morning following two of them got possession of a gun and pair of horse pistols which were in the house; these pistols it seems, had been loaded about two years ago, by the owner, who belonged to the Centreville troop. The circumstance had entirely slipped his memory, and the young men without being apprised of the fact, commenced snapping them at each other; being but a short distance off, one of the pistols discharged its contents into the upper part of the head of one of the young men; he immediately fell to the floor, and survived but a few hours.

The name of the deceased was Benjamin Walters, he had attended the wedding as groomsman. It is said the young man who killed him is the subject of excessive grief.

Macon, Jan. 14.

Creek Affairs.—A full Council of the Creek nation of Indians assembled at their Council Ground, on Monday the 31st ult. and continued for several days. At this Council, the Treaty made by Col. McKenny with the Chiefs for the purchase of their remaining strip of land in the boundaries of Georgia, was laid before them by the Agent, and received their full assent. The Government is to pay them \$47,491—being \$5000 more than mentioned by Col. McKenny in his letter to the Secretary of War. Of this sum, the Indians have agreed to appropriate \$3000 for the support of the Kentucky school; \$4000 to be divided between the Tuckabatchee and Broken Arrow schools; \$20000 in erecting horse mills; and \$100 in the purchase of spinning wheels and cards. So it would seem

an eye has been had to the advantages resulting from education and the promotion of domestic industry.

Ridge and Vann, the Cherokee intermediaries, having been proscribed from the Council, no difficulty occurred in procuring the ratification of the Treaty. The Little Prince made a long talk, in which he expressed the fullest confidence in the benevolent intentions of the Government, and in the integrity and kind feelings of the Agent. He expressed a good deal of regret, that his nation had been so long imposed upon by those mischievous makers, Ridge and Vann, and had listened to their cunning and interested talk, instead of that of their real friends.

The renegades above named have become greatly exasperated, and are endeavoring to work up an excitement in the upper towns against Little Prince and his adherents. Should they succeed, an intestine war will ensue. Opothleyahola, Menoway, and one or two other broken chiefs, had joined them, but it is thought they will not succeed in organizing a very formidable party.

The above information we received from a gentleman who attended the Council, and who subsequently passed through this place; it may be relied on as substantially correct.

From the Baltimore American.

U. S. Ship Delaware.—This splendid ship of the line, since her arrival in Annapolis Roads, has been visited by a large number of the citizens of Baltimore, all of whom concur in their opinions as to the perfection of her outfit, arrangements and accommodations, and in the warmest expression of grateful feeling for the gentlemanly and very kind attentions displayed by the officers attached to her. The Secretary of the Navy, who passed through this city at the commencement of the week, on a visit to the ship, reached Annapolis on Tuesday, and spent the day with Governor Kent. On Wednesday morning, the Secretary, accompanied by the Governor and other gentlemen, reviewed the garrison stationed at Fort Severn; and after the review, the party—which had been now increased by the presence of a number of the Members of the Legislature—embarked on board the steamboat United States, and were received on board the Delaware with yards manned, a national salute, and every demonstration of respect. About two o'clock, Gov. Kent and the Members of the Legislature returned to Annapolis, and the steamboat again approached the Delaware, and received on board the Secretary of the Navy and the Members of Congress accompanying him, and also a number of the officers of the ship, who partook of a very handsome entertainment given by a party of gentlemen of Baltimore.

Mr. Southard and the Members of Congress, left this city yesterday morning for Washington.

It is stated in the Annapolis Carillonian, that the Rev. Dr. Baker performed divine service on board the Delaware, on Sunday last, and having, in the course of his discourse, intimated the pecuniary embarrassment of the church to which he was attached a subscription was afterwards opened, and in half an hour, seven hundred dollars were subscribed and paid to him—a proceeding truly characteristic of the proverb, that the brave are always generous.

CHERAW, Jan. 18.—The meeting of the friends of the present administration, which was held on Monday last, was one of the most numerous and respectable kind that has ever assembled in this district. It was a congregation of most of the wealth, talents and intelligence of Cheraw and its neighborhood. The exact number who attended was probably eighty as seventy-five were actually counted at a time when several had left the room. Of this number three were Jacksonians, and who, as might have been expected, opposed every measure that was proposed for consideration. The meeting was conducted and its business managed in the most orderly and exemplary manner.

New-Orleans, Dec. 31.—Jos. Bernard, a creole of New-Orleans, has been elected to the legislature of this state, in the place of Mr. Barrow, of West Feliciana, by a majority of 24 votes over W. Flower, Esq. a creole of that parish. They tried their strength on the Presidential question, and Mr. Bernard, the administration candidate, was successful.

Messrs Carey, Lea and Carey have received a Map of the U. S. published in London in 1826, which exhibits a curious specimen of the accuracy of the English in their notions of American Geography. A list of the States is given in the sheet: the old thirteen are specified—but then we have the following:—

Allied States—Vermont.
Subject States—Maine, Indiana, Kentucky, Franklinia, Tennessee, Western Territory.
Province—Louisiana.
Spanish Dominion—Florida.
Indiana occupies part of Maryland and Virginia; and Franklinia one half of Tennessee. Louisiana is limited by the Rocky Mountains, and all west thereof is included within the British possessions.

National Gazette.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1828.

Hon. Mr. Desha.—A correspondent of the New-York Spectator, speaking of the Jackson dinner at Washington City on the 8th, (some account of which was given in our last,) says:—"The very gentleman-like, and classical toasts of Mr. Desha and Mr. Eaton have, probably, been noticed by you. There is not an honorable man in the world who would not rather be the subject than the author of either of them. Mr. Desha's toast, (I will not soil your pages by a recital of it,) is likely to produce some unpleasant consequences. Mr. Brent determined to take no notice of Mr. Desha, but having heard that his colleague, Mr. Livingston, responded to the toast, and thanked the gentleman for his favorable regards, he took occasion, on the following evening, publicly to insult Mr. Livingston. Mr. Livingston has since declared that he did not hear the toast, that some one near him said, 'you are toasted Mr. L.' when he of course, rose to express his thanks. This explanation is, I have no doubt, religiously true. I would not, for the honor of human nature, believe that a man so venerable for his age, experience and learning as Mr. Livingston, could find it in his heart to respond to the sentiments of that toast; directed as they were against a pure and high minded man, with whom Mr. Livingston, down to that very hour, stood on terms of familiar friendship. No; such morals are not in the Livingston code."

We ask the attention of our readers to the communication of "A Citizen," in this week's paper. Had such a resolution, as that introduced by the committee on Manufactures, been offered by the friends of the Administration, and supported by them, every opposition press in the country would have sounded the alarm; but now, they are as silent as the grave. This alarming attempt to grasp a power, which ought not to be confided to any set of men,—much less to those who compose the present majority in Congress,—is passed over without reprobation, or even censure, by those who have often shown their devotion to the people, by anticipating danger even from the ordinary and most harmless acts of the government: yet this sweeping usurpation, which has no parallel in this free country, does not alarm these faithful sentinels—they are now "dumb dogs that cannot bark." The people, we trust, will note these "signs of the times."

The resolution, as proposed by the committee, was truly alarming; it was calling for a power which Congress could not confer, without violating the constitution, and trampling on the dearest rights and privileges of freemen. The government of this country does not possess the power, and as long as we claim to be freemen, it will not be permitted to exercise it, of prying into the private affairs of individuals, of examining their books and papers, and compelling them to disclose the secrets of their trade; yet a committee of Congress, composed of a majority of oppositionists, asked to be clothed with this despotic power, a power which the English Parliament, uncontrolled as it is, durst not exercise; and the most prominent Jackson men were in favor of granting it. It has been justly remarked, that "the men are yet to be made, unless the millennium, or state of perfection, is nearly reached, to whom this power may be safely confided."

The resolution, as amended by Mr. Oakley, and adopted by a majority of the House of Representatives, is unparalleled, and may justly excite alarm. It authorizes the Committee to send for persons and examine them on oath; but does not permit them to send for papers. This, however, is a power which Congress has never before exercised; and the consequences which may result from it, as a precedent, if the country do not unitedly and solemnly protest against and condemn it, may well be dreaded. One of the opposition members, Mr. Oakley, contended that this extraordinary power claimed by the majority, i. e. by the Jackson members, "was to be found in the common law of Parliament;" to this it was replied, by the friends of the Administration, that the law of Parliament, and the law of Congress, are essentially different. The one is under a written constitution, the other is not; but even in England, individuals examined on the corn laws, and other important questions, went voluntarily, and no coercion was used. To Congress, however, the power was only given in two cases—of impeachment and contested elections; and from the adoption of the constitution until this time, during all the different subjects discussed in Congress, during all the former animated and warm discussions on the tariff question, it had never been sought to confer this new, and extraordinary, and dangerous power on any committee of the House, except on subjects connected with the discharge of its judicial functions; and no such committee had ever before asked to have this power conferred. And if this power were now granted, it must be exercised in the same manner as in its lawful use by Congress, i. e. by coercion, either by subpoena or warrant. In its legal use, persons refusing to answer the summons, would be committed for contempt; but in that case,

courts are governed by certain rules; the committee, on the contrary, would have no rule but their own discretion. That was their only limit.

But the opposition having a majority in the House, the resolution was adopted, and already have gentlemen been summoned from different parts of the Union, to appear before a committee of Congress and answer on oath, to whatever inquiries, "pertinent or impertinent," the committee, or any one of its members, may choose to put to them, touching their private business. If Gen. Jackson's friends were to assume and exercise such arbitrary and illegal powers; what limits will they set to themselves, should they succeed in electing their favorite, who is known not to have been over scrupulous in exercising doubtful powers, and in disregarding positive laws, when he deemed it expedient or necessary? The question, however it may be answered, is one of serious import.

Signs.—The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent and experienced politician in the West of Pennsylvania, to a Member of Congress.

"I have sustained the several elections of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. My attention has been drawn to the political events of this State during the last thirty years. During that period I have been disappointed on one occasion only in the result of the vote of this State; and I now give it as my deliberate opinion, after a careful observance of the various 'signs of the times' that have been disclosed, that the vote of Pennsylvania will go for J. Q. ADAMS."

For the purpose of promoting unity of action, in the support of the Electoral Ticket, formed by the friends of the Administration in this State, we would suggest the propriety of adopting the following course.

1. Let the friends to the cause, in each of the Counties of our State, (who have not already done so) hold meetings and appoint a corresponding Committee, with a Chairman. Let the Corresponding Committee, appointed by the Convention, be denominated the "Committee of Correspondence," and let the Chairman of each committee correspond once a month, or oftener, with the Central Committee on such matters as relate to the views of our party and the success of our Ticket.

2. Let it be the duty of each County Committee, to raise by subscription a small sum, for the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the publication of such documents and pamphlets, as may appear calculated to enlighten the people previous to the election.

3. Let the county committees correspond with each other, for the purpose of maturing such measures as will have the effect of bringing to the polls, all the qualified voters in their respective counties, who are friendly to the Administration.

Register.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Kentucky Legislature, to his friend in Washington City, dated Frankfort, (Ken.) January 8, 1828.

"We gained a signal triumph over the Jackson party, last Saturday, in the lower House, where the Heroics claim to be nearly equal to us in numbers. You know it has been customary for many years past, for the Legislature to request the Governor to cause a salute to be fired on this day, (8th January) in honor of the Chief. A resolution to that effect was offered, and, after some debate, laid on the table, by a vote of 53 to 37. (10 members absent,) there to repose at least for a year. The manorshippers were excessively chagrined and mortified."

Beatty's resolutions (in favor of domestic manufactures and internal improvements) have not been finally acted on. Mr. Breckinridge has offered additional ones, temperately, yet firmly denying the infamous charges as to the late Presidential election; and expressive of entire confidence in the Administration."

More "Bargains."—The Georgia Journal says: "among other things mentioned by the letter writers at Washington City, is the rumour that if Jackson should be elected President, his cabinet will be, De Witt Clinton, secretary of state. Langdon Cheves, secretary of the treasury. Col. Drayton, secretary of War. Who will be placed at the head of the navy department is not stated."

Recorder.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

The publication of the following letter is due to its respected author, and to the cause of truth. In compliance with the request to be informed whence we derived the statement contradicted by our correspondent, we inform him that it was copied from the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 18, where it appeared as a Communication.

TO THE EDITOR.

Hamptonville, N. C. Jan. 14, 1828.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to an article headed "Signs of the Times," in your paper of 20th or 27th ult., where you remark, that at a late Review of the Surry Regiments, a vote

was taken on the Presidential question which resulted, as stated, 653 for Jackson, 54 for Adams, or near these numbers; not having your paper before me, I do not pretend to be correct to exactness. If not inconsistent with your rules, I should like to know who furnished you with this statement. No such thing as there spoken of has taken place in Surry; nor has there been a Review since 1823. No election has taken place at any of the regimental or petty musters in Surry in 12 months. You would do well to contradict the report. If all your "signs of the times," rest on the same foundation, God help your cause—for the People will not. This article is calculated to mislead the public as to the state of parties in this county and district. I will not say positively that Adams has a majority in the County, but this I will say, (and next November will attest the truth of what I say) that this part of the County is by an overwhelming majority in favor of the Administration, and I believe the county, if left to themselves, will give a clear majority the same way."

North Carolina.—A law was passed at the late Session of the Legislature of North Carolina, making endorsers of bonds and notes liable as security, in the same manner as if they were drawers of notes, or acceptors of bills of Exchange; and does away the necessity of a notice to the endorser, in case of non-payment by the principal.

This law may be very acceptable to creditors residing out of that State, but we apprehend it cannot prove of much benefit to her own citizens. A principle sanctioned by the commercial law of all civilized countries, and sustained by custom in every mercantile community, should, to say the least, be cautiously touched by any Legislature. The experience of centuries, in the most commercial nation on earth, has testified to the justice and necessity of the principle; and the most profound judges of England, have at all times sustained it. With so much in its favor, it becomes extremely questionable whether any innovation would prove a benefit.

Chas. Courier.

"They marry and are given in marriage." In looking over our budgets of newspapers, some hundreds of marriage notices come under our eye, evidencing that the fabled blind boy is not less busy in our regions than he was in the old antediluvian climes. What a world of pleasant thoughts these notices bring to mind—sweet sunny days of hope, and evening courtships, and love ditties and songs, and stolen kisses, and the whole train of bright attendants on the young dreaming days of but half-enjoyed affection, with the little shades of jealousy and disappointment which come to mellow the scene and hasten the ripening harvest. Then the trembling promise, the cautious concealment, and the careful and gradual disclosure, the scores of invitations, the smoking table, loaded with turkeys, ducks, and pound cake, the round-faced parson, and the half blushing, half-smiling bride:

"Who thinks herself very well off, To be woo'd and married and a'."

Argus.

ROYAL NAVY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A correct statement or abstract of the Navy of Great Britain; the number of Packets and Revenue Vessels employed by Government; also the number of flag and other officers, complete to the 1st of October, 1827.

Ships building and fit for service, from 102 to 120 guns,	24	Harbor service	1
Ships of 80 guns,	24	Hospital ship	1
—84 to 74	80	Hulk in the East Indies	2
—66 to 64	1	Lent to the Society for destitute Seamen	1
—58	1	Victualling Depots	3
—56	1	Troop ships	2
—52 to 50	21	Hospital and Store ship at Jamaica	1
—48	2	Schooners, Tenders, &c. small craft	14
—46	73	Falmouth Station	
—44	1	Sloops of War fitted up as packets	20
—42	19	Hired Vessels in the Packet service	19
—36 to 28	22	Hurwich Station.	
—26	5	Hired vessels	9
—20	12	Revenue Vessels.	
—18	58	England	30
—16	2	Scotland	8
—14	1	Ireland	7
—12	15	Flag & other Officers.	
—10	72	Admirals	53
—8 to 6	27	Vice Admirals	68
Bombs	10	Rear Admirals	65
Cutters	9	Superannuated R. Adm's.	
Yachts	10	Superannuated and retired Captains	20
Lazarettoes	16	Post Captains	809
Convict ships	21	Commanders	814
Receiving do.	15	Lieuts. superannuat. with rank of commander	98
Powder do.	2	Lieuts. Poor Knights of Windsor	6
Police do.	1	Lieutenants	3691
Lent to East India Company	1	Masters	540
Lent to the Marine Society	1	Surgeons	358
Floating Chapels	3	Pursers	668
Sheer Hulks	6		
Quarantine service	5		
Lent to the W. India Dock Company	1		
Police Depot	1		

A large Glass Manufactory has been erected in Burlington, Vt.—The materials of which glass is composed are found in abundance in that vicinity.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable on or after the 17th inst.

DIED.

In this county, on the 29th ult. THOMAS GUNN, Esq. in the 84th year of his age, a highly respectable and most valuable citizen.

On the 30th, of consumption, KENNETH H. CUSHMAN, Esq. late editor of the People's Advocate. The deceased was highly esteemed by his friends and acquaintances. He was, we believe, a native of Vermont.

To Undertakers.

THE Commissioners of Charlotte will let out to the lowest bidder, at public auction, on the 16th inst., at the Court-House door, the two principal streets of Charlotte, to be put in such order by the undertaker as will be made known on that day. Those wishing to contract, will be much more fully acquainted with the plan and the conditions, by applying to some one of the Commissioners.

By order of the Board.

ROBT. I. DINKINS, Sec'y
Charlotte, February 2, 1828.—2170.

Trust Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by Alexander J. Works, for the purpose of securing certain debts therein mentioned, I will sell at Public Vendue, on Friday, the 29th day of February next, on the premises, that valuable Tract of Land, known by the name of the Leeper Place, lying on the big and little Catawba, about three miles above Mason's Ferry, joining the lands of Dr. McLean and others. This tract contains, according to a late survey,

1065 ACRES,

and is well known to be equal in quality to any in the upper part of South-Carolina; a large portion being first rate low ground.

Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to lose no time in examining it, as a sale will positively take place, at 12 o'clock of that day.

Terms of sale will be, one third cash; one third at one year's credit; and the remaining third two years' credit.

THEOPHILUS FALLS, Trustee.

Jan. 22, 1828.—471.

SALE.

Mrs. JANE H. ALEXANDER, desirous to remove from Mecklenburg;

WILL offer for sale, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February, all her stock of Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep; also, Corn, Fodder and Hay, Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture; an excellent Road Wagon; a good Cotton Gin and Screw; a first-rate Spinning Machine; two Gigs, and many other valuable articles. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. F. ALEXANDER,

for
JANE H. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, Feb. 5, 1828.—2169.

TO THOSE CONCERNED.

HAVING resigned the office of Deputy Sheriff, I request those persons holding my receipts for collection, to call, soon as is convenient, for settlement.

THOS. A. NORMENT.
January 31, 1828.—3170.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th inst., by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22d, 1828.—67.

TROTTER & HUNTINGTON, Watch Makers and Jewellers.

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for Cash. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Land for Sale.

On TUESDAY, the 26th day of February, WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Charlotte, one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, lying on the waters of twelve mile creek, joining the lands of Robert Howard, Andrew Dunn, sen. and William Still, jun. late the property of Samuel Lowrie, deceased, and sold as directed by his will. Twelve months credit will be given, by

THE EXECUTORS.
Charlotte, Jan. 21, 1828.—2 68.

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a few days since, a small grey PONY, roached and docked. Also, a bay FILLY with him, about eighteen months old; the filly is large for her age, and the pony very small. A liberal price will be given for them if delivered, or information where they may be taken up.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND.
Salisbury, Jan. 18th, 1828.—3169.

Committed to the Jail of

Mecklenburg county, on the 6th inst. a negro woman, who says she belongs to Samuel Gibson, of South-Carolina. She is young and very black, but has no particular marks by which she can be otherwise described. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN SLOAN,
67th. Sheriff of Mecklenburg county

Deeds, for sale at this Office

Politics of the Day.

ADDRESS OF HENRY CLAY, TO THE PUBLIC.

Containing certain Testimony in refutation of the charges against him, made by Gen. Andrew Jackson, touching the last Presidential Election.

CONTINUED.

In a day or two after I reached the city, and on several other occasions, I had long and unreserved conversations with Mr. Johnston, senator from Louisiana, to an account of which, as given in his letter in the Appendix, I invite particular attention. The first was on the Saturday or Sunday before the commencement of Congress in 1824, and after I had seen Mr. Crawford. I stated to Mr. Johnston that, notwithstanding all I had heard, I had no idea of his actual condition, and that it was out of the question to think of making him President. We conversed fully on the respective pretensions of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, and after drawing a parallel between them, I concluded by expressing a preference for Mr. Adams, which "turned principally on his talents and experience in civil affairs." After the return of the votes of Louisiana, and after the resolutions of the General Assembly of Kentucky were received, Mr. Johnston states my adherence to that preference. He concludes by observing "that no fact ever came to my knowledge that could in the slightest degree justify the charge which has been exhibited. On the contrary, I know that your opinion did not undergo any change from the time I first saw you on your return to Washington," that is, prior to the meeting of Congress. During the present summer, two gentlemen in the State of Mississippi voluntarily told Mr. Johnston that they heard me express a decided preference for Mr. Adams, at Lexington, before I left home for Washington.

Although not immediately connected with the main object of this address, I think it proper to refer to a part of Mr. Johnston's letter, as sustaining two several statements made by me on former occasions. I stated, in my Address to my constituents, that if I had received the vote of Louisiana and been one of the three candidates returned, I had resolved, at a time when there was every probability of my receiving it, that I would not allow my name, in consequence of the small number of votes by which it would be carried into the House, if I were returned, to constitute an obstacle to an election. Mr. Johnston says: "You replied that you would not permit the country to be disturbed a day on your account; that you would not allow your name to interfere with the prompt decision of the question." I stated at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, last summer, that I had requested a Senator, when my nomination as Secretary of State was acted upon, to move a Committee of Inquiry, if it should appear to him necessary. Mr. Johnston says: "After your nomination was confirmed, you informed me that you had requested Gen. Harrison to move for a Committee in the Senate, if any thing occurred to make it necessary. I replied that I did not think any thing had occurred to require a Committee on your part."

Mr. Boulogny, the other Senator from Louisiana, between whom and myself a friendly intimacy has existed throughout our acquaintance, makes a statement, which is worthy of peculiar notice. He bore to me the first authentic information which I received of the vote of Louisiana, and consequently of my exclusion from the House. And yet, in our first interview, in answer to an inquiry which he made, I told him, without hesitation, that I should vote for Mr. Adams in preference to Gen. Jackson."

With the present Secretary of War I had a conversation in the early part of the session of 1824-5, on returning from a dinner, at the Columbia College, at which we both were, in company with Gen. Lafayette and others. The day of the dinner was the 15th of December, which may be verified by a resort to the National Intelligencer. In the course of that conversation, Mr. Barbour states that he expressed himself, in the event of the contest being narrowed down to Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, in favor of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay expressed a coincidence of opinion."

It will be recollected that Gen. Lafayette was in Washington during the greater part of the session of the Presidential election. He mentioned the subject to me with his characteristic delicacy. Without seeking to influence my vote, or manifesting the least disposition to interfere in the election, he made a simple inquiry of me, which I am quite sure was prompted by the deep interest which he felt in every thing

that concerns the welfare of this country. I am happy to be able now to submit the statement of the General of what passed between us on that occasion. He says: "Blessed as I have lately been with the welcome, and conscious as it is my happy lot to be of the affection and confidence of all parties and all men in every party within the United States, feelings which I most cordially reciprocate, I ever have thought myself bound to avoid taking any part in local or personal divisions. Indeed, if I thought that in these matters my influence could be of any avail, it should be solely exerted to deprecate, not by far, the free, Republican, and full discussion of principles and candidates, but those invidious slanders which, although they are happily repelled by the good sense, the candor, and in domestic instances, by the delicacy of the American people, tend to give abroad incorrect and disparaging impressions. Yet, that line of conduct from which I must not deviate except in imminent cases now out of the question, does not imply a forgetfulness of facts nor a refusal to state them occasionally. My remembrance concurs with your own on this point, that in the latter end of December, either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you being out of the presidential candidature, and after having expressed my above-mentioned motives of forbearance, I, by way of a confidential exception, allowed myself to put a simple unqualified question, respecting your electioneering guess, and your intended vote. Your answer was, that in your opinion, the actual state of health of Mr. Crawford had limited the contest to a choice between Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson, that a claim founded on military achievements did not meet your preference, and that you had concluded to vote for Mr. Adams. Such has been, if not the literal wording, at least the precise sense of a conversation which it would have been inconsistent for me to carry farther and not to keep a secret, while a recollection of it, to assist your memory I should not now deny, not only to you as my friend, but to any man in a similar situation."

Gen. Lafayette was not able to state, with absolute precision, the date of the conversation between us, nor can I undertake to specify the day, although I retain a perfect recollection of the conversation. It was, he says, "in the latter end of December, either before or after my visit to Annapolis, you being out of the Presidential Candidature." He left Washington on the 16th for Annapolis, and returned on the 21st. [See National Intelligencer.] If the conversation took place before that excursion, it must have been on or prior to the 16th of December. But he says that I was out of the Presidential Candidature. Whether I should be returned to the House or not, was not ascertained until the vote of Louisiana was known. Rumors had reached this city of the issue of it, previous to the 20th of the month; but the first certain intelligence of it was brought here by Mr. Senator Boulogny on the 20th, according to his recollection. On Gen. Lafayette's return from Annapolis, the probability is that the subject of the Presidential election was a common topic of conversation, as information had then just reached the city from Louisiana. I called to see him immediately after his return, and, as it had been very confidently expected that I would receive the vote of Louisiana, it is quite likely that it was on that occasion that he held the conversation with me. This would fix the day to have been prior to Christmas. But whatever was the actual day, there can be no doubt that it was before the memorable interview between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan.

Here, then, is an unbroken chain of testimony, commencing early in October 1824, and extending to nearly the end of the year, establishing, beyond all controversy, my fixed and unwavering decision not to vote for Gen. Jackson. This purpose is deliberately manifested at different periods, in different places, and to distinguished individuals who would have been the last in society that I should have thought of deceiving. This testimony stands unopposed, and, with truth, cannot be opposed by a solitary individual. There does not exist a human being, and if the dead could be recalled, one could not be summoned from the grave, who could truly testify that I ever expressed or ever intimated the remotest intention to vote for Gen. Jackson, in any contingency whatever. As to him, my mind was never for a moment in doubt or difficulty. And whatever personal predilection I might have entertained for Mr. Crawford, of whose state of health there were such opposite representations in the public prints, when I saw him myself, there was no alternative in my judgment but that which I embraced. I have reason

to believe that Gen. Jackson and his friends cherished no expectation that I would vote for him. Gen. Call, the then delegate from Florida, was his ardent and intimate friend, and had been his Aid. They travelled together on their journey to Washington City in the fall of 1824. In a letter from Gen. Jackson to Mr. Eaton, which is contained in the 66th page of the 28th vol. of Niles' Register, he states that Gen. Call was with him on that journey, and he refers to him as corroborating his own memory relative to a transaction at Washington (Pennsylvania.) It is presumable that the election with its prospects and hopes must have frequently formed a subject of conversation on the journey. It can scarcely be doubted that Gen. Call was well acquainted with Gen. Jackson's views and expectations. At a tavern at Rockville, in Maryland, about fifteen miles from this city, during that same journey, Gen. Call and several other gentlemen engaged in conversation about the presidential election. John Braddock, Esq. (a gentleman not known to me, but who, I understand, is a merchant of great respectability) was present; and he states that "when the vote which Mr. Clay would probably give was spoken of, Gen. Call declared that the friends of Gen. Jackson did not expect Mr. Clay to vote for him, and if he did so, it would be an act of duplicity on his part." [See Appendix C.]

In Gen. Jackson's address to the public of the 18th of July last, touching his previous statements to Mr. Beverly, and communicating the name of Mr. Buchanan, as the gentleman who bore the imaginary overture, he says, "the origin—the beginning of this matter was at my own house and fireside; where surely a freeman may be permitted to speak on public topics, without having ascribed to him improper designs." From this statement, the fair inference is, that Gen. Jackson intends to aver that he had never before spoken of his charge against me. The "origin, the beginning" of this matter was, he says, at his own fireside; that is, it was in March, 1827, when, according to Mr. Beverly, before a crowd of company, of which there were no less than seven Virginians, he proclaimed his accusation. The obligation to observe the principles of honor, and to speak with scrupulous veracity of all men, and especially our competitors, is unaffected by time or place. The domestic fireside has no privilege which exempts a man of honor from the force of that obligation. On the contrary there, more than in any other place, in the midst of one's family, should examples be exhibited of truth, of charity, and of kindness towards our fellow men. All the surrounding circumstances tend to soothe the vindictive passions, and to inculcate moderation. Whether the privileges of the domestic circle have been abused by Gen. Jackson, or not, in my instance, let the impartial world decide. The attitude in which he stood before the American people, and the subsisting relations between him and me, one might have supposed would prompt him to the observance of the greatest delicacy. Has he practiced it? If, indeed, in an unguarded moment of hilarity, amidst his convivial friends, in his own domicile, he had incautiously touched a subject, respecting which he might have been expected to prescribe to himself the most profound silence, he might possibly find not any justification but some excuse for his indiscretion, in the public liberality. But what must be the general surprise when the fact turns out to be, that the "origin—the beginning" of this matter with Gen. Jackson, was not, as he alleges, in March, 1827, but at least two years before; not, as he also alleges, at his own fireside, but in public places, on the highway, at taverns, and on board a steam boat! I have expected to receive testimony to establish the fact of his promulgating his charge on all those various occasions, during his journey on his return from Congress, in March, 1825. At present, I have only obtained it in part. (See Appendix D.)

Mr. Daniel Large testifies, "that on my way down the Ohio from Wheeling to Cincinnati, in the month of March, 1825, on board the steam-boat General Neville, among many other passengers were General Jackson and a number of gentlemen from Pennsylvania some of whom remarked to the General that they regretted that he had not been elected President, instead of Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson replied, that if he would have made the same promises and offers to Mr. Clay, that Mr. Adams had done, he (Gen. Jackson) would then, in that case, have been in the Presidential chair, but he would make no promises to any; that if he went to the Presidential chair, he would go with clean hands, and uncontrolled by any one."

To this statement, Mr. William Cross-dell, who was present, subjoins a certificate that "it is a faithful account of Gen. Jackson's conversation on the occasion alluded to." Both of those gentlemen, I have been informed, are respectable citizens of Philadelphia.

I have understood, that to the Rev. Andrew Wylie, Major Davis, and others in Washington, in Pennsylvania, on one occasion; at a tavern in West Alexandria, in the same county, on another; at Brownsville; at Cincinnati; at Louisville; at Bowling Green, in a tavern in Kentucky, Gen. Jackson made similar assertions. Should the additional proof expected arrive, it shall be presented to the public.* Whether such was the design or not, Gen. Jackson appears to have proclaimed his accusation at such convenient and separated points, as would insure its general circulation. We have the testimony of General Duff Green, (which is at least admissible on such an occasion,) that he personally knew of Gen. Jackson speaking to the same effect as early as March, 1825.

Thus it appears that, in March, 1825, at various places, in the presence of many persons, Gen. Jackson took upon himself to represent that Mr. Adams had made offers to me, and that if he had made similar proposals, he, and not Mr. Adams, would have been elected President. With what truth then, can he assert, as he has done, that the "origin" of this charge was two years afterwards at his own fireside? Or that he "has not gone into the highways and market places," to proclaim his opinions?

Whilst he has made no protest against any benefit which might accrue to himself from the dissemination of such a charge against me, he is extremely desirous not to be considered as my public accuser. He has indeed not appeared before a grand jury to support a bill of indictment against me. Neither did he arraign me when, acting under the oath of a Senator of the United States, he passed upon my nomination. But, if he can be regarded as a public accuser who, on numerous occasions, to particular individuals, as well as before crowds of people, in public as well as private places, charges another with a political offence, Gen. Jackson unites the double character of my public and private accuser. With him I have been reluctantly compelled to believe the accusation originated. Whether from an honest misconception of the purport of Mr. Buchanan's interview with him, (which no one can doubt was the source of the calumny) or from the design of promoting his own interests, the injury to me has been the same. The public, (as I certainly had) prior to the last Summer, supposed that the charge had originated with Mr. George Kremer's letter to the Columbian Observer. But recent disclosures of General Jackson and his partisans, satisfactorily establish that, although the sternness of Mr. Kremer's patriotism prompted him "to cry aloud and spare not," he must be stripped of the borrowed merit of original invention, which impartial justice requires should now be transferred to a more distinguished personage. A brief summary of incontestable facts will evince the justness of this observation.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

*See Mr. Sims's and Mr. Howe's statements, received since this paper was in press. (Appendix D.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE TURKS.

Taken en masse, the Turks are the finest looking race of men in the world; their oval heads, arching brows, jetting eyes, and aquiline noses, their lofty figures and stately mien, are all set off to full advantage by their ample robes and graceful Turbans; all is ease and proportion about a Turk; there are no angles or straight lines in his features or person; in all we find the pure curve of manly beauty and majestic grace. It is inconceivable what a miserable figure an Englishman or European makes beside him; his black unmeaning hat, harlequin pantaloons, and straight cut coat, (which will one day puzzle those of posterity who shall be antiquaries in costume,) contrast so villainously with the picturesque head-dress, ample trowsers and floating pelisse of the Ottoman, whilst his glossy beard flings contempt on the effeminate chin of the dipped and docked European. His arms, for 'in the east all arms' usually consist of a pair of superbly chased pistols, stuck in a silken sash; a yataghan, with a jewelled handle; a large and more clumsy knife, called a hanjur, and a symetar swinging in a scabbard, covered with a green or crimson velvet, (as the owner, being an Emir, or otherwise is entitled to carry it,) and ornamented with bosses of gold. The latter is in general, the most important and valuable portion of his arms, or even of his property. I

have seen some blades which were valued at 200 or \$300; and many are said to be worth triple that sum; they all retain the name of Damascus, though it is by no means likely that they have been manufactured there. The twisting and intermingling of the fibres of the metal are considered as the tests of excellence, but I have never seen any possessed of the perfume said to be incorporated with the steel in the real Damascus sabres.

On the blade of each is usually inscribed a verse from the Koran, either sunk in the steel, or set in letters of gold. The same custom is observed by the Albanians and by the Greeks, the lines on the swords of Kontoghanni the Kleft, being often copied on the sabres of his descendants.

To him who dreads no tyrant's frown,
Who treads the earth its free born lord,
Whose life is glory and renown,
To him be Kontoghanni's sword.

How to run off with a pair of Boots.—A short time since a stranger came into a boot and shoe store in Canal-street, to purchase a pair of shoes. He was a long time engaged in trying shoes, before he could find a pair to fit. Meantime another gentleman came in to buy a pair of boots. He soon found a pair which he drew on, and which suited exactly; and while he was thrusting his hand into his pocket for the "ready," the purchaser darted off with the shoes without either payment, or saying so much as "by your leave, sir." "The villain!" exclaimed the boot purchaser and the boot maker, in the same breath, and both gave chase. The man in the new boots, however, had the best wind and the cleanest heels. He soon shot ahead of Crispin, while the latter urged him to push forward and overtake the shoes. There was no fear but he would do that. The shoes turned a corner; the boots followed; and for any thing that Crispin knows, they are pursuing each other yet! N. Y. paper.

YOUTHFUL DISSIPATION.

[From Sprague's Address.]

May we not select some youthful victim of excess, and trace him back, step by step, to these harmless indulgencies—these innocent recreations? Have we not seen

"The young disease, that must subdue at length,
Grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength."

Could he repeat—alas! he cannot—his mind is sunk in his body's debilement—but could he for a moment shake off his lethargy, and repeat to us the story of his errors, as faithfully as he looks their odious consequences, he would tell us that to the innocent enjoyments of hospitality and festivity, he owes his ruin—that the warranted indulgencies of convivial life led the way to the habitual debauch, which has finally set upon him the seal whereby all men may know the drunkard. He would tell us that he was once worthy of a happier destiny—that he stepped on life's pathway, rejoicing in purity and hope—that he was blessed with a frame for vigorous action, and a heart for the world's endearing charities—that his eye loved the beauties of nature, and his spirit adored the goodness of nature's God. But, he would tell us that in an evil hour, he found he had fallen, even before he knew he was in danger—that the customs of society had first enticed him, and then unfitted him for its duties—that the wreaths they had insidiously fung round him, hardened to fetters, and he could not shake them off.—He would tell us that over the first discovery of his fatal lapse, his alarmed parents wept, and he mingled his tears with theirs—that as he grew more unguarded in his offence, they raised the angry voice of reproof, and he braved it in sullen silence—that as he became still more vile and brutish, kindred and friend turned their cold eyes away from him, and his expiring shame felt a guilty relief. He would tell us, that at length, just not hated, he has reached the lowest point of living degradation—that in his hours of frenzy he is locked up in the receptacle for the infamous, and in his lucid intervals let out, a moving beacon to warn the virtuous. Could he anticipate the end of his unhappy story, he might tell us that yet a little while, and his short and wretched career would be ended—that the father who hung over his cradle, weaving bright visions of his son's future greatness, will feel a dreadful satisfaction as he gazes upon him in his coffin—that the mother who lulled him to sleep on her bosom, and joyed to watch his waking, will not dare to murmur that the sleep has come upon him, out of which on earth he will never awake—that the grave will be gladly made ready to receive him—that as, "while living," he forfeited "fair renown," so "doubly dying," he must

"Go down

"To the vile dust from whence he sprang,
Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."